

24. Item. To the children of the virtuous General Travot * on3 hundred thousand francs.
25. Item. To General Lal! .3mand, the elder,² one hundred thousand francs.
26. Item. To Count Real³ one hundred thousand francs.
27. Item. To Costa de Bastilica,⁴ in Corsica, one hundred thousand francs.
28. Item. To General Clausel⁵ one hundred thousand francs.
29. Item. To Baron de Meneval^G one hundred thousand francs.

¹ General Travot had been employed in 1815 in putting down the insurrection in La Vendée, as he had been also in the earlier insurrections there. His name did not appear in any of the exemptions from the amnesties; in-deed he practically had the protection of three amnesties. But just before the publication of the last amnesty, covering the cases of those against whom no suit had been begun, Clarke, the Minister of War, telegraphed, using the old signal posts (or telephores), to begin immediately a suit against Travot. The former Royalist Vendean officers were now in the ascendant, and one

Travot on 18th March and on 20th March condemned him to death, after which Canuol commenced an attack on the lawyers who had defended his victim. Travot owed his life to the population of Hermes, who threatened to rescue him: only a weak military force was available, so, at sixty years of age, his sentence was reduced to twenty years' imprisonment. He became insane; see *Vaitlabellfi*, tome iv. pp. 189-212.

² General Baron Charles Francois Antoine Lallemand (with his brother, General Baron Henri Dominique Lallemand, and Lefebvre-Desnouettes) had attempted a military *itneute* before Napoleon reached Paris. He accompanied Napoleon to Plymouth, but not being allowed to go to St. Helena he fled to America, and formed the Champ d'Asile in Texas; see p. 28(5). He eventually returned, and was made a peer by Louis Philippe.

³ Comte Pierre Francois Re'al, employed under the Empire in the higher police functions. His non-receipt of Napoleon's order to go to Vincennes was one of the causes of the death of the Due d'Enghien. He was Prefet of Police during the *Cent Jours*, but fled. He was exiled by the Bourbons, but eventually returned to France.

⁴ Costa de Bastilica had protected the flight of Napoleon's mother and family on 23d May, 1793, when their house was burnt by the partisans of Paoli, —an event which brought all the Bonapartes permanently to France (lung's *Bonaparte*, tome ii. p. 2(i2)). Truly, as his bitter critic has it, Napoleon had a memory.

⁵ General Comte Bertrand, Clausel would have been made a Marshal by Napoleon had it not been for the disasters of 1814. Clausel in 1813 commanded the Army of the North in Spain when his conduct, blamed by Joseph, was approved by Napoleon; see *D'i' GVMv*, tome. ix. In 1815 he forced the Duchesse d'Angouleme to abandon Bordeaux. He was sentenced to death on 11th September, 1816 (*Vaitlabellfi*, tome iv. p. 210), but the sentence was remitted by the interposition of the Duchess d'Angouleme. (Lacretelle, *Histoire de France depuis let Rcstawation*, tome ii. p. 18). Clause! had, however, got to America. He commanded in Algeria under Louis Philippe in 1830, and from 1835 to 1837. He was made Marshal in 1831.

31. Meneval, the successor of Bourrienne as Secretary to Napoleon from 1802 to 1812, when he became Chief Secretary to Maria Louisa. He accompanied the Empress to Austria, but was allowed to rejoin Napoleon in 1815.